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## Despite Dutch Rejection

### NATO Arms Plan Approval Is Seen

By Joseph Fitcher

PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — Despite Dutch parliament's unexpected rejection of an advanced generation nuclear missile in Europe, the NATO plan to proceed to approve the arms package next week is seen as secure, NATO officials said.

The NATO plan, which they say will trigger a new arms race in the European theater, was approved by the NATO Foreign Ministers' meeting in Brussels today. The plan, which was approved by the NATO Foreign Ministers' meeting in Brussels today, was approved by the NATO Foreign Ministers' meeting in Brussels today.

While the vote is not binding on the Dutch government, it means that the government — which argued that the Netherlands should not isolate itself inside NATO — would probably fail if it supports the modernization program. The issue already has opened a split in the ruling center-right coalition and

Chinese Release Leading Activist Without Trial

PEKING, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — A leading activist has been released from detention without having to face trial, it was disclosed today on the eve of the removal of Peking's Democracy Wall from the city center.

Head of Italian Oil Firm Suspended in Scandal

ROME, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — Francesco Cossiga today suspended the chairman of Italy's state-owned oil company, Eni, in a scandal involving alleged irregularities in an Eni oil deal with Saudi Arabia.

Commentary

### Nuclear Strategy: Unanswerable Questions for NATO

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — How Europeans would be killed — 50 million or 100 million? Would tens of millions of refugees be created? Would the Atlantic Alliance be destroyed? These are the questions that NATO leaders are asked to answer.



Turkish-speaking militants pose in front of television station they captured in Tabriz.

## Calls for Reunification

### Haughey Elected Irish Premier

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 — Health Minister Charles Haughey, dismissed from the Irish government nine years ago for alleged involvement in running guns to Irish Republican Army guerrillas, was named premier of Ireland today by the ruling Fianna Fail party.

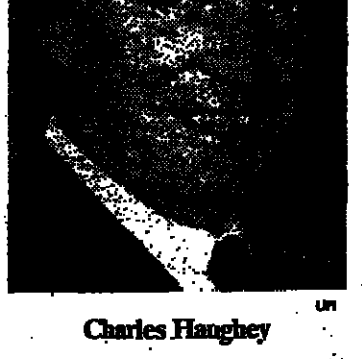
Mr. Haughey was elected leader of the party by Fianna Fail's 82 parliamentary deputies by 44 votes to 38. He defeated his long-time rival, Finance Minister George Colley.

Mr. Haughey, whose election followed the resignation announcement Wednesday of Premier Jack Lynch, is to take office on Tuesday.

Mr. Haughey will be the peaceful reunification of the Irish people. He said in a speech after his election, "There is only one sensible line to pursue in relation to Northern Ireland. We will use every means at our disposal to endeavor to bring together the people of this island in harmony and cooperation. That is our fundamental aim."

Regarding the outlawed Irish Republican Army, Mr. Haughey said, "I condemn the Provisional IRA. I have never done anything else."

Observers believe that Mr. Haughey will take a tougher line on Northern Ireland than Mr. Lynch, who cooperated with the British to try to find a political settlement to the 10-year-old conflict.



Charles Haughey

U.K. Names Lord Soames As Rhodesian Governor

LONDON, Dec. 7 — Lord Soames of Britain was appointed governor for Zimbabwe Rhodesia today and later said he is confident that, despite last-minute difficulties, a final cease-fire agreement ending the guerrilla war would be wrapped up before he leaves for Salisbury next week.

Meanwhile, the Patriotic Front said today that the Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference, which only two days ago agreed in principle on a cease-fire in the guerrilla war, is deadlocked on military details.

Attacks in Zambia are disrupting supplies and restricting travel, it was said.

governor by the government and formally appointed by Queen Elizabeth, Lord Soames said that the British initiative on Zimbabwe Rhodesia "has gone a long way now and I see no reason why, with goodwill, this should not be brought to a successful conclusion."

Asked if he would leave for Salisbury even if the cease-fire had not been wrapped up, Lord Soames said, "I expect the next few days will see full agreement."

Lord Soames, 59, a senior member of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet, a son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill and one of Britain's most experienced diplomats, was given full legislative and executive powers to run Zimbabwe Rhodesia for an interim period of about two months before full independence.

Announcing this to Parliament, Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour said that Lord Soames will leave for Salisbury next week and that, as soon as he arrives there, 14 years of economic sanctions against the breakaway colony will be lifted.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa has promised to step down when Lord Soames arrives.



Lord Soames

## Rebels Retain Control of Tabriz

### Tehran to Set Date For Hostage Trials

TEHRAN, Dec. 7 — While an anti-government uprising continued today in northwestern Iran, a member of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime announced that some of the 50 U.S. hostages here would be tried at a date to be set within 48 hours and might face death sentences.

The government also said that some of the hostages would be freed, but militants holding the U.S. Embassy denied it.

Meanwhile, in northwestern Iran, tens of thousands of Turkish dissidents remained in effective control of Tabriz, the provincial capital of Azerbaijan.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said that a trial date would be announced within 48 hours for some hostages and that those Americans not suspected of spying would be released as soon as possible.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that independent diplomatic observers would be allowed to visit all the hostages at some future time to disprove charges by the United States that they were living in inhuman conditions. The foreign minister said that the visits were unnecessary but were intended to refute "slandorous charges."

A spokesman for the student militants holding the hostages denounced Mr. Ghotbzadeh's statement that some would be freed as "completely false" and said that all 50 U.S. citizens would be tried as spies by the Islamic revolutionary courts.

"We will release nobody, nobody at all" unless the United States extradites to Iran the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and "we have made no decision on the visits," a spokesman said. He said that the people of Iran would set a trial date.

Ayatollah Khomeini, meanwhile, issued a blistering attack on the United States, calling on Iranians to unify and "rub America's nose in the dirt." Thousands of Iranians in Tehran obeyed his call, gathering on the rooftops of their homes to chant "Death to America!" and "Allah Akbar!" or "God is great."

But an uprising continued in the northwestern province of Azerbaijan by the nation's largest ethnic minority, the Turks. Iranian armed forces units there sided with tens of thousands of dissidents who remained in effective control of the provincial capital of Tabriz near the Soviet and Turkish border.

Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, the spiritual leader of the Turkish minority, said that he supported the insurgents' fight for "freedom and their rights." But he said that the rebels did not seek to secede from the nation.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari said that he had won a major concession in talks today with Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Syed Ahmad.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari has been the leading critic of the country's new constitution, which he believes gives Ayatollah Khomeini too much power.

His supporters seized Tabriz yesterday after gunmen invaded Ayatollah Shariatmadari's home there. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rebels Retain Control of Tabriz

TEHRAN, Dec. 7 (IHT) — A nephew of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, was assassinated here this afternoon a few steps away from his mother's home by a gunman who quickly slipped away, police said.

The victim was Shahriar Moustapha Shafik, 34. He was one of two sons of the Princess Ashraf, the shah's twin sister, whom Iranian revolutionaries refer to as "the black tigress." Mr. Shafik's Egyptian father, the princess' second husband, died about two years ago.

In Tehran, Islamic Judge Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali said Muslim assassins were searching for Princess Ashraf when they shot Mr. Shafik. He said his followers in the Fedayeen guerrilla organization "had gone to look for Ashraf when they found Shafik."

In an announcement issued earlier by the Iranian news agency, the judge had claimed responsibility for the assassination of Mr. Shafik, whom he described as "one of the filthy and mercenary agents of the sinister Pahlavi dynasty."

Police said Mr. Shafik, the former deputy commander of the Iranian navy and the highest-ranking military officer in the shah's family, was walking alone when he was shot twice in the head at close range around 1 p.m.

A spokesman for the Iranian Democratic Movement in Paris said the gunman may have mistaken Mr. Shafik for his brother, Shahram Shafik. "The Khomeini people tried to assassinate Shahram eight years ago," he said. "Shahram was one of the most corrupt members of the shah's family and was involved in the Lockheed scandal. The attempt on Shahram's life was the start of the guerrilla war in Iran."

Mr. Shafik was apparently returning home from morning errands, carrying a plastic sack and wearing a sport coat and blue jeans when he was gunned down, police said.

A witness said the attacker, dressed in a beige jacket and wearing a white motorcycle helmet, followed Mr. Shafik along the street, then approached Mr. Shafik with a pistol held in both hands and shot him at point-blank range in the neck.

As Mr. Shafik fell to the ground, the gunman bent over him and fired



Shahriar Moustapha Shafik

a second shot into his head and then fled on foot. Police found two 9mm cartridge casings on the sidewalk at the scene.

Police were said to be searching for a man about 25 to 30 years old, of medium height and athletic build.

Family attorney Marc Wal told journalists outside the house that the crime was part of an attempt to institute "a climate of terror... for obvious political reasons. They want to terrorize all those in Paris or elsewhere, who are playing a role against the current Iranian regime."

Police said Mr. Shafik, who was born in Morocco, had a residence permit and was considered by French authorities to be a private individual. He had made no request for special police protection, they said.

A spokesman for the shah in New York said that for security reasons he could not reveal the whereabouts of Princess Ashraf, herself the target of an assassination attempt in September, 1977, when gunmen ambushed her Rolls-Royce near her seaside villa in Cannes, killing a woman companion.

The 60-year-old princess headed Iran's delegation to the United Nations in the years preceding the revolution.

ruler then quoted an Iranian air force general, who, shortly before his execution in a firing squad, told his judges at a revolutionary tribunal that "General Husein threw the king out of the country like a dead mouse."

In other parts of his memoirs, the shah sought to minimize the charges of corruption and brutality under his rule. He predicted that communists would profit from the "disillusionment" and "anger" of the followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini as the economic and political situation deteriorated.

The shah asserted that his notorious secret police, the SAVAK, was maligned by "all those whose interests were contrary to order and progress in the country."

Of the waning U.S. support for his regime, the shah asserted that during the autumn and winter of 1978-79, when he was facing violent street demonstrations, the U.S. government "was pushing me towards a policy of uncontrolled liberalization."

## Shah Alleges U.S. Tampering in Ouster

### Memoir Says General Attempted To 'Neutralize' Army in Last Days

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — In extracts of his memoirs published here today, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, asserted that a U.S. Air Force general traveled unannounced to Tehran earlier this year and persuaded the Iranian military to withdraw its support from the shah days before he left the country.

The shah identified the U.S. officer as Gen. Robert Huyser, then deputy commander of the U.S. Air Command in Europe. Gen. Huyser now heads the U.S. Air Force Military Airlift Command headquartered at Scott Air Force Base in the United States.

A spokesman for the Department of Defense in Washington declined to comment on the shah's remarks.

"The purpose which brought General Huyser to Tehran" was to "neutralize the Iranian army," the shah wrote in the first installment of his memoirs, published by the French newsweekly L'Express.

Reports have circulated in recent weeks that the shah had tried to postpone publication of the memoirs, because he is in the United States recuperating from medical treatment and his ultimate destination is still uncertain.

The deposed ruler said his aides informed him of Gen. Huyser's visit to Tehran at the beginning of January — several days after the officer had arrived in the country.

"I was always informed of General Huyser's visits in advance," wrote the shah. "But this time, nothing, a total mystery. His arrival was very hushed."

"I saw him only once during his stay," the shah continued. "He accompanied Ambassador Sullivan of the United States on one of the last interviews I had with him. The only thing that was on their minds was what day and at what time I would be leaving."

According to the shah, Gen. Huyser met with Gen. Abbas Qarabagh, Iran's chief of staff, and asked him to arrange a meeting with Mehdi Bazargan, who was subsequently appointed premier by Ayatollah Khomeini.

"General Qarabagh told me this," said the shah. "What decisions were taken? I know only that General Qarabagh used his authority to persuade the generals under his command to stand pat."

The shah noted that after his departure, Gen. Huyser remained in Iran for several days. The deposed ruler then quoted an Iranian air force general, who, shortly before his execution in a firing squad, told his judges at a revolutionary tribunal that "General Husein threw the king out of the country like a dead mouse."

In other parts of his memoirs, the shah sought to minimize the charges of corruption and brutality under his rule. He predicted that communists would profit from the "disillusionment" and "anger" of the followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini as the economic and political situation deteriorated.

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Of the waning U.S. support for his regime, the shah asserted that during the autumn and winter of 1978-79, when he was facing violent street demonstrations, the U.S. government "was pushing me towards a policy of uncontrolled liberalization."

"It was certainly my own policy," he added. "But to accelerate it in a period of difficulties and when we did not have the politicians necessary for such a policy could only lead to catastrophe."

The first installment of the memoirs was also published today by the British magazine News. They will be printed as a book later this month by Editions Albin Michel in Paris.

## Czechs Execute Man Who Tried to Escape

### Who Tried to Escape

PRAGUE, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — A man accused of hijacking a school bus and shooting the driver in May, 1978, in an attempt to force his way from Czechoslovakia to West Germany was executed yesterday in Pizeň, Bohemia, the Communist Party paper Rude Pravo said today.

Robert Barza, 22, his brother, Václav, and cousin, Milan Barza, were found guilty of hijacking and murder after a shootout with border guards. Milan Barza was killed in the gunbattle. Václav Barza was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

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## Credits, Arms Exports Affected

## Bonn Discloses Iran Sanctions

By John M. Geddes

BONN, Dec. 7 (NYT) — The West German government, in the first public announcement of any sanctions against Iran by a U.S. ally, said today that it has stopped guaranteeing new credits to Iran and will refuse permission for any exports of weapons or weapons parts to that country.

A government spokesman said that the measures had been invoked in early November, when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was taken over. West Germany will not consider lifting the ban until the U.S. hostages held in Iran have been released, he said.

The official noted that the effects of the measures have thus far been

negligible, however, since West German companies have made no requests for credit guarantees or for arms export permits in the last month.

The decision to make the sanctions public was apparently timed to defuse growing U.S. criticism of alleged allied inaction in supporting U.S. measures against Iran. It came a day after the visit here of a high-level U.S. economic delegation on a tour of European capitals to consult on escalated and, if possible, combined Western economic action to bring pressure on Iran.

The group, which included Richard Cooper, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, and Anthony Solomon, undersecretary of the Treasury, was said to be preparing

the way for a new round of Iranian sanctions to be announced in Europe next week by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The West German action today marked the first time that the West German government had signaled its support for the U.S. stance in concrete fashion. Bonn had previously limited its support of the United States to official statements deploring the Iranian action and warnings to West German oil companies not to take advantage of the U.S. embargo.

The West German business and banking community has been a source of opposition to any strong alignment with the United States. With some companies keeping employees in Iran, and strong bilateral banking and industrial ties, the business community has been hesitant to advocate any position that it felt might only make matters worse.

But, officials pointed out, due to the current unrest West German companies have been unwilling to risk new credits for projects in Iran. In addition, while not believed to have involved any official decision, there have been no arms shipments to Iran since the overthrow of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah.

## Limits of Law

Authorities said today that the November sanctions were among the strongest they could take. Under the country's foreign economy law, they said, the government can limit companies' actions only if the security of West Germany is threatened, to protect the peaceful state of the world or if bilateral relations were threatened by Iranian assets held here.

The government was able to impose the sanctions announced today because it reviews all credit guarantees approved by the country's export credit insurance agency and must approve arms export licenses.

Western diplomats here said that the same arguments about the limits of West German law were put forward to the U.S. delegation which was seeking more international sanctions against Iran.

The visit, according to the diplomats, was aimed at briefing European governments on U.S. actions thus far and consulting them on future options. The consultations appeared needed because of some bilateral strains that had developed following the sudden U.S. freeze on Iranian assets in American banks in November.

The U.S. delegation was expected to return to Washington this week-end after having conferred with government officials in London, Bonn, Paris and Bern.



Syed Ahmad Khomeini, left, the son of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and the former Iranian premier, Mehdi Bazargan, right, meet Friday in Qom with Ayatollah Khomeini.

## Iran to Set Trial Date for U.S. Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

previous day and reportedly killed two guards.

Today, the Shariatmadani supporters occupied all the major buildings in the city. The Tabriz radio station broadcast messages of support for the dissidents by members of the armed forces and police in the area, and military guards were posted outside the station.

Ayatollah Shariatmadani said after the meeting today that a joint delegation made up of his representatives and those of the Islamic Revolutionary Council would go to Tabriz and report to him on the situation.

On the hostage issue, the State Department spokesman in Washington, Hodding Carter 3d, said that he did not want to deal with the question of a trial until it becomes reality, but he nevertheless warned that the United States would not look lightly at any such trial and would blame the Khomeini regime. "Whoever does it, we hold the authorities in Iran responsible for the safety of the hostages," he said. "We would view a trial with the utmost gravity."

The spokesman said that, while the U.S. administration wants all the hostages freed immediately, "we would also welcome a partial release because each freed hostage is one less American life in danger."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned Iranian authorities today that they would be violating international law if they tried any of the hostages.

In other developments, the Soviet Union has dispatched three more ships to the Indian Ocean, raising the Soviet naval presence there to 18, the Pentagon announced. The U.S. naval strength in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea area stands at 21.

The Argentine Embassy in Washington denied a published report that officials of Argentina had been negotiating secretly to permit the release of the hostages.

On Wednesday, a U.S. administration official said that one

nation, which he did not name, had refused to accept the shah and had cited Sen. Edward Kennedy's condemnation of the shah as a factor.

Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., said this week that the shah's regime had been one of the most brutal in history.

In a report published today, syndicated columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak said that the United States had "virtually completed arrangements for the shah of Iran to go to Argentina when Kennedy's plane 'killed the deal'."

Mr. Le Theule also disclosed that a recent government investigation showed that there is a possibility of renovating in Western Europe the engines now powering Air France's fleet of 24 Boeing 747s, of which 16 are Pratt & Whitney's and 8 are GE-made and supplied in cooperation with SNECMA.

Mr. Theule did not elaborate, however, and his aides today supplied only sketchy details regarding what one aerospace observer described as a "new, heated-up phase of an ongoing battle, mostly going on behind the scenes."

A spokesman for the minister confirmed, however, that GE had made a new offer and that "evidently, we are interested."

Transport Ministry officials insisted that the new development had nothing to do with the decision by Trans World Airlines Wednesday to place orders for Boeing 767s instead of Airbus A-300s. Today most French observers, including many daily newspapers, here, portrayed the TWA decision as a blow against the European Airbus consortium in the U.S. market and a reflection of a "Buy-American" policy on the part of TWA.

"[TWA's decision] does not weigh in our thinking," Mr. Le Theule's spokesman said.

But other government officials, including industry executives,

viewed the apparent switch in government thinking differently, course there are serious economic and technology involved, but there is no doubt that SNECMA has been steadily pressing its view of their ongoing cooperation with GE.

Mr. Theule's spokesman said that the offer is certainly being ignored, he added.

GE's new offer revolves around engine improvement of Air France Boeing 747 fleet. Pratt & Whitney, in its bid, had offered to handle improvements at virtually no cost, representing savings to Air France of around \$25 million. GE officials interviewed by telephone in the United States today said that it also have offered to upgrade engines on Air France's Boeing 747s and that the offer is not limited to Air France.

The GE proposal to overhaul engines, if accepted by the French government, could be extended to other European airlines and GE engines now in use on DC-10, A-300, Airbus and Boeing 747.

The French government has recognized the interest of our offer and we think will help us," a GE official said.

Meanwhile, Pratt & Whitney appeared to be taking the events in stride. "We certainly consider ourselves in a race," a new offer is routine this kind of competition," a company spokesman said. "We are continuing to work with the customer."

But the customer, Air France, said it was not in control of the decision, nor aware of details in the GE-SNECMA offer. "Our official preference [for Pratt & Whitney] was made known, and we are simply waiting for the government to tell us its preference," an Air France official said.

Mr. Le Theule's spokesman said the final decision would be made by the government in mid-January.

Australian Airline Buys Airbus

PARIS, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — Australia's domestic carrier Trans Australia Airlines today signed a contract for four European A-300-600 jetliners valued at about \$220 million. Airbus Industrie said the order means the airline is now bound to buy 31 Airbus A-300-600s, signed in Melbourne, a for two passenger jets to be delivered in October, 1981, a third in June, 1982, and a fourth in May 1983. The airline also took out options on another two aircraft.

## Under Consideration by French

## GE Makes New Proposals In Bid for Airbus Contract

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — General Electric and its partner, France's state-controlled SNECMA group, have made new proposals to the French government aimed at ensuring their role as the main supplier of jet engines for Western Europe's Airbus transport plane, French government and GE officials said today.

Until recently, it was widely assumed in Western aerospace circles that the apparent winner in what has been called the jet engine duel of the century — currently revolving around Air France — would be Pratt & Whitney, the world's largest supplier of aircraft engines and GE-SNECMA's rival.

In early October, Air France said it had chosen Pratt & Whitney engines for its new A-310 Airbus jetliners, a decision that was heavily favored by the French government, which will have the final say (IHT, Oct. 2).

In a guarded sketchy statement to the French Senate last night, Transport Minister Joel Le Theule disclosed that GE-SNECMA had made a new offer and that, consequently, the spread between the two competing offers had been greatly reduced.

Mr. Le Theule also disclosed that a recent government investigation showed that there is a possibility of renovating in Western Europe the engines now powering Air France's fleet of 24 Boeing 747s, of which 16 are Pratt & Whitney's and 8 are GE-made and supplied in cooperation with SNECMA.

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Earlier this week gave Mr. Schir unexpectedly strong support for decision to accept the new arms, gradually explore disarmament talks with the Russians.

The Carter administration takes great pains to ensure the success of the missile initiative to a reputation of the fiasco last when NATO abandoned a plan to deploy the neutron bomb in Europe after a vigorous Soviet campaign against the enhanced radiation weapon.

## Questions On Strateg

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet advances would avoid urban and suburban areas and thus the attack spearheads to maximum Western counterattack by conventional and nuclear weapons.

Nothing in published Soviet military doctrine supports this. On the contrary, the Russians seem more aware than NATO of the changes forced on tactics by urbanization, and of the need to train troops for operations in urban areas.

Urbanization of Western Europe since 1945 has greatly altered the options open to both defense and offense. It has also increased the probability of widespread collateral damage, even when missiles are targeted solely on military objectives. Ten large urban areas have emerged in Western Germany alone.

Urban Sprawl

For NATO, urban sprawl could be an advantage. As open space gives way to cities and suburbs, the area suitable for heavy Soviet armored attacks shrinks. The prospect of a Soviet tank force sweeping across plains has been reduced.

West Germany has urged a NATO doctrine of forward defense, and the alliance has accepted it. The reality is that under present circumstances NATO would be unable to maintain a forward defense against an enemy superior in manpower, tanks, aircraft and guns, forces that are now qualitatively equal to those of the defenders.

Soviet doctrine, influenced by the lesson of Stalingrad in World War II, holds that under present conditions "combat action in a city will be a frequent occurrence." The Russians would expect to fight in cities.

Do more accurate Soviet missiles, such as the SS-20, preclude heavy damage to cities? With the urbanization of Western Germany, many targets are now within or just outside city boundaries. Much of the U.S. 7th Army's military supplies are based in or around heavily urban areas west of the Rhine. Mr. Brown of the Hudson Institute points out that "a single stray SS-20 warhead could easily inflict 50,000 civilian casualties."

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## Irish Premier Is Named, Calls for Reunification

(Continued from Page 1)

won the power struggle sparked by Mr. Lynch's resignation despite the opposition of virtually all the members of Mr. Lynch's cabinet. Mr. Lynch had announced his resignation because he was confident that the time was right for Mr. Colley to move in, party sources said.

There was little doubt among political commentators that the party selected Mr. Haughey because of his economic ability and flair for publicity as the leader most likely to halt a steady downward trend in Fianna Fail's popularity.

Today's leadership contest climaxed a life-long rivalry between Mr. Haughey and Mr. Colley, both 54, beginning when they were at school together. They tangled for the leadership of Fianna Fail in 1966, when Mr. Lynch was brought in as a compromise candidate to take over from Premier Sean Lemass.

Mr. Haughey, who first took government office in 1960, headed the justice, agriculture and finance departments in previous Fianna Fail cabinets.

Mr. Lynch fired him in 1970 after he was implicated with another minister for allegedly using government funds to buy weapons for the IRA, fighting to end British rule in the north.

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## Governor Is Named

(Continued from Page 1)

Soames' deputy governor, sought to get the Salisbury delegation and the guerrillas to disclose the strength of their respective forces inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Both sides balked at doing so. Finally Sir Anthony asked them to let him have the figures in confidence, insisting that they are vital for planning steps to end the fighting.

Neither side said it would do so. But guerrilla spokesman Edison Zvobgo said afterward, "We have not refused. We will give them the numbers provided the other side does so also." The conference adjourned with no time set for its next meeting.

An unexpected snag to the ceasefire agreement developed yesterday when Patriotic Front guerrillas halted over arguments that they had accepted just 24 hours earlier.

The guerrilla leaders complained that, under the British ceasefire plan, their troops would be herded into 15 assembly areas but the Salisbury forces would remain free to move around. "This is totally unacceptable," said guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo.

British and Commonwealth troops are to be admitted to Zimbabwe Rhodesia to monitor the ceasefire. Britain will contribute 600 troops and 600 soldiers will come from the Commonwealth countries of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Kenya.

2 Die in Race Riot

At Soledad Prison

SOLEDAD, Calif., Dec. 7 (AP) — Two Soledad Prison inmates were killed and 18 injured yesterday in a race riot that was quelled by guards firing shotguns, officials said.

"The fighting was among inmates," they said. "It was a fight in which blacks [Mexican-Americans] and whites were aligned against the blacks. We don't know which, if any, group was the aggressor or if it was a spontaneous thing."

The unidentified rebels captured the airport and police station at Union Island, officials said.

St. Vincent radio did not allude to the attack, but Home Affairs Minister Clive Tammis said that a plan of 15 police with automatic weapons had been sent to Union Island to put down the uprising. He said St. Vincent has appealed for assistance from the United States, Britain and Barbados.

Information Minister Philis Choard denied any involvement by Grenada's revolutionary government, saying, "This affair in St. Vincent."

In Wednesday's election, St. Vincent voters gave Mr. Canoe more than 50 percent of the popular vote in a four-way contest and 11 of 13 parliamentary seats.

The West German Socialist Party

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Approval Needed

# S. Plans to Offer Egypt \$3 Billion in Arms Credits

By Richard Bart

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — The Carter administration, in a move that is being described as a major step toward a long-term relationship with the government of President Anwar Sadat, is planning to offer Egypt \$3 billion in arms credits for the purchase of U.S. arms, government officials said yesterday.

The offer, which would be made in the form of a loan guarantee, is being described by officials as a major step toward a long-term relationship with the government of President Anwar Sadat. The offer is being made in the form of a loan guarantee, which would allow Egypt to purchase U.S. arms on credit.

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## Suit Leader Tells Priests to Remedy 'Shortcomings' After Criticism by Pope

Robert Blair Kaiser

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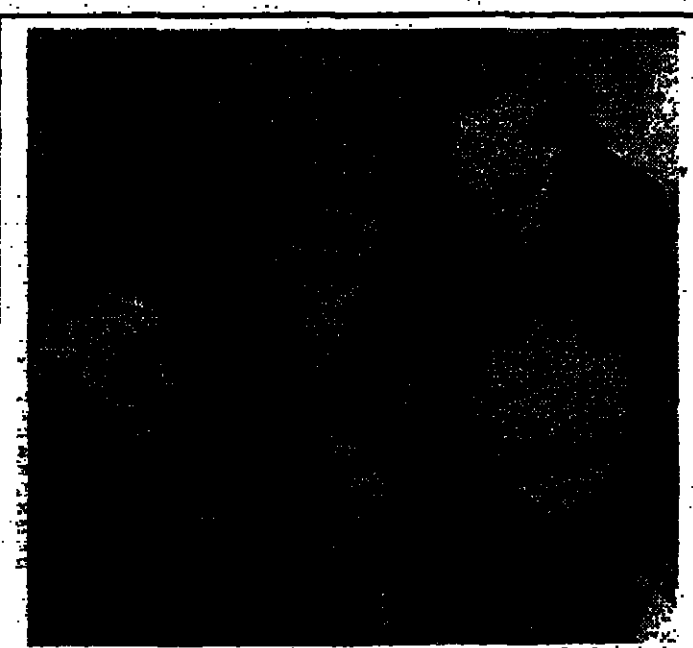
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Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., greets Lillian Carter at a luncheon Thursday in Hartselle, Ala. Sen. Kennedy was on the first leg of a campaign swing in South and Midwest.

## Lillian Carter Explains

HARTSELLE, Ala., Dec. 7 (UPI) — Lillian Carter, the president's mother, says that she was not aware of what she was saying when she suggested that Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini should be killed.

"I was so tired when I got off that plane. They gave me a little bourbon and water. I didn't remember what I said," she told newsmen during an appearance at the dedication of a civic center in honor of former Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala. "I don't have a contract on him," she said.

Mrs. Carter made the remark during a recent campaign stop in New Hampshire. Asked what she would do to counteract such terrorism as the holding of 50 American hostages in Tehran, Mrs. Carter replied: "If I had a million dollars to spare, I might look for someone to kill him [the Ayatollah]."

The White House said later that Mrs. Carter's did not intend for her remark to be taken seriously.

Mrs. Carter said people have been sending her money ever since she made the remark. "Honey, I'm getting more money than you ever saw," Mrs. Carter said, but she did not mention any dollar amounts.

## Congressional Agreement On Military Appropriation

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — A House-Senate conference agreed last night on a military appropriations bill of about \$131 billion, about \$1.3 billion less than that requested by President Carter last January for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

Staffers were not sure of the exact figure because they had to find compromises on what Rep. Joseph Addabbo, D-N.Y., chairman of the subcommittee on defense of the Appropriations Committee, called "hundreds of small items."

Rep. Addabbo said the figure would be \$1.5 to \$1.7 billion over the \$129.5 billion voted by the House. He also said the figure was closer to the \$131.7 billion voted by the Senate because of congressional concerns over the SALT-2 treaty currently before the Senate and the crises in Cuba and Iran now.

The bill includes funds for a \$284-million nuclear attack submarine that had not been requested by the administration and was not voted by the House but demanded by the Senate. Two such submarines are in the budget. The Navy has cited the lag in the construction of submarines, noting that the Soviet Union has a larger fleet and is building at a faster rate.

Rep. Addabbo said the conference agreed on funds for new Pershing medium-range nuclear-tipped missiles that the administration plans to deploy in Europe in the mid-1980s. But he said those funds were contingent on NATO members' agreement to have those weapons deployed on their territories.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are to attend a meeting in Brussels next week to decide on the missiles' deployment. The Pentagon's senior spokesman, Thomas Ross, said yesterday that the administration expects the allies to agree.

Rep. Addabbo said that the conference had agreed to restore some funds for operations and maintenance — a staff member said about \$300 million — but added that the bill would limit such funds in an effort to force U.S. allies to pay more for U.S. base overseas. He said that limitation "is the only way to force the State Department to be more hard-nosed in negotiations with NATO allies."

Rep. Addabbo said the conference also agreed on more funds for the modernization of the reserves and National Guard, including more ships and planes with which to train. He said Congress was trying to send the Pentagon a signal to "stop treating the reserves like a stepchild."

The bill must be passed again in its final form by both houses and signed by the president. The military services are operating under what is known as a continuing resolution that provides funds for them at last year's level until this year's appropriations have been voted and signed.

Beyond the hundreds of small items agreed on last night, the bill contains funds for big expenditures about which there was no disagreement. They include a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the start of the mobile land-based nuclear missile system known as MX, and the Army's new main battle tank.

Also included were large orders for airplanes to be built by Grumman Aerospace Corp. They will include 24 F-14 Tomcat fighters for the Navy and a variety of about 20 other military aircraft.

President of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

"Observations" accompanying the letter said that the traditional church view on sexuality was that it was "procreative and unifying," whereas the Rev. Konik's book considered it a process of "growth toward integration."

The Vatican radio on Wednesday said that the Rev. Schillebeeckx, the Rev. Kung and the Rev. Schoonenberg's writings questioned the pillar of Roman Catholic doctrine, that Jesus Christ was simultaneously man and God.

Gay Rights Bill Goes to Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Sen. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., has introduced legislation to prohibit employers from discriminating against homosexuals.

The bill would amend the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bans discrimination on the basis of gender, race, religion, creed or national origin.

"Sexual orientation is essentially a private matter that should have nothing to do with job performance," Sen. Tsongas said. "Despite the issue's sensitivity, it is fundamentally a matter of equal rights under the law."

Crackdown Seen

Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the father of the Society of Jesus, said yesterday that he was "causing confusion" among the Christian people and to the church and also to the pope who speaks to the people as the "father" and "pastor" of the church.

The pope's criticism of the order, telling them that their "regrettable shortcomings" must be remedied.

Pope Believed to Approve Vatican Moves on Doctrine

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 7 (UPI) — In an action apparently taken with the approval of Pope John Paul II, the Vatican has begun to assail U.S. and European theologians for their approach to sex and basic tenets of faith.

Yesterday, the official Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, featured harsh criticism of a book on sexual morality by a team of U.S. priests, saying that it ignored procreation as the central purpose of sexual activity.

Scientologists Jail Terms

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — A judge yesterday sentenced 11 high-ranking members of the Church of Scientology to jail terms on charges of conspiracy to burglarize and infiltrate government agencies, the Los Angeles Times reported. Mary Sue Hulse, wife of church founder Ron Hubbard, was also sentenced to jail.

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Blackbirds Awarded U.S. TV Station

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — The Federal Communications Commission yesterday settled a 15-year struggle over control of a Jackson, Miss., television station by approving the award of the license to a black-controlled group.

Approval of the agreement among four contending bidders for control of WLBT ended 10 years of maneuvering since the station's license was vacated in 1969 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The ruling was a triumph for blacks and the United Church of Christ, who brought the original legal challenge in 1964.

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U.S. Is Urged To End Overseas Taxation

By Robert C. Siner

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"Recognizing that it is in the best interest of our nation to encourage Americans to work overseas," the subcommittee "recommends the adoption of tax policies that are comparable to those of major competing industrial nations, none of which now taxes citizens who meet overseas residency tests."

Oklahoma Sued Over Law On Aliens' Owning Land

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — U.S. Chamber of Commerce attorneys filed suit yesterday against an Oklahoma law that forbids nonresident aliens to own land in the state, arguing that the statute is an unconstitutional usurpation of powers reserved to the federal government.

In announcing the action, Dr. Richard Leshner, U.S. chamber president, said the complaint contended that the law, with its subsequent interpretation by Oklahoma Attorney General Jan Cartwright, "impermissibly infringes upon presidential and congressional powers to regulate trade and represents an illegal effort to assert Oklahoma authority over treaties which the [U.S.] Constitution has placed beyond state control."

Radical Leader In Puerto Rico Defends Killings

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Puerto Rico's leading radical politician yesterday defended Monday's killing of 2 U.S. sailors and the wounding of 10 others as a "legitimate act of war."

Juan Mari Brás, secretary-general of the Marxist Puerto Rican Socialist Party, said that the shooting assault on a busload of unarmed Navy communications personnel here was a "legitimate act of war . . . of a sector of the independence movement. [It] is a reply to murders that one section of the independence movement believed should not go unpunished."

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- That regulations pertaining to Americans living in camps in hardship areas (Section 911) be simplified and made less restrictive.
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- That work begin immediately to "encourage enactment of a new tax law to put Americans working overseas on the same tax footing as citizens from competing industrial nations, up to and including full exemption."

U.S. Policy Far Worse

The task force cited a study published earlier this year that showed that U.S. treatment of its citizens abroad is far worse than that accorded by other major trading nations to overseas citizens.

The study, by Consultant S.A. and Business International, Geneva-based international research firms,

compared the U.S. tax policy on overseas residents to the policies of France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The subcommittee report will be put into letter form and sent to President Carter as the recommendation of the full Export Council.

The task force made no specific recommendations for changes in the tax law. However, council Chairman Reginald Jones, head of General Electric Co., called for an outline for a new tax law. The subcommittee promised that an outline for remedial legislation would be forthcoming.

Council member Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, promised that revised regulations for Sections 911 and 913 would be out fairly soon and would be much less restrictive than the temporary regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service in May.

He cautioned that the new regulations "will not take care of the whole problem" but added that "within their limited flexibility the new regulations do move in the direction of joint concern."

Treasury Secretary William Miller, also a member of the Export Council, later told of being lobbied by Saudi businessmen to change Sections 911 and 913. Mr. Miller recently returned from a trip to the Middle East. He indicated that he would give new consideration to the subject.

The Export Council has been in existence since 1973, but last August President Carter reconstituted its public membership. The group now consists of 28 nonfederal representatives, including businessmen, labor leaders and members of state and local governments; six members of Congress and representatives of the departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, Transportation, the office of the Special Trade Representative and the Export-Import Bank.

The council's action comes amid rising dissatisfaction with the 1978 Foreign Earned Income Act in the House and a promise by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., to resurrect the question of taxation of Americans abroad early next year.

During the council meeting yesterday, Export Expansion subcommittee head Harry Goid cited government figures indicating that current U.S. tax policies could cause the loss of overseas sales of at least \$6 billion to \$7 billion and up to 280,000 jobs in the domestic economy. He said that this was directly related to the lack of competitive rates of U.S. firms, adding that the 1978 tax law "has done little to alleviate the problems."

Mr. Johnson, the assistant attorney general, said the state action's major purpose was to interpret and clarify the law, which has been on the books since Oklahoma became a state in 1907. He emphasized that Oklahoma was not trying to drive out foreign investment, and drew a distinction between "constructive" as opposed to "exploitative" investment.

He characterized "constructive" investment as purchase of land to build factories and other installations that provide jobs and help the economy of the state, adding that this type of investment was "warmly welcomed." He denounced as "exploitative" the purchase of farmland and existing apartment houses, office buildings and shopping centers. He said such investment led to absentee landlords with no stake in the community and provided few jobs.

Mr. Johnson said that a court definition of just what types of land purchases were legal should replace the current blanket prohibition so that potential foreign investors would be able "to move in with a greater degree of confidence."

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# Phnom Penh Said to Deport Many Ethnic Chinese

By Henry Kamm

**KHAO-I-DANG, Thailand (NYT)** — A woman who escaped from Phnom Penh late last month reported in a refugee camp here that the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh was deporting to remote mountain areas large numbers of ethnic Chinese who formerly lived in the Cambodian capital.

Mrs. Tran Chiv, herself half Chinese and married to a Chinese, said the first transport, consisting of about 40 trucks crammed with families and their meager possessions, left for Kampong province southwest of the capital Nov. 17. She said a similar convoy left a few days later — and that all Chinese in the Phnom Penh had been put on notice.

Mrs. Tran Chiv, who had been a secretary in a Swiss commercial concern in Phnom Penh, said the Chinese were told that since most of them were former businessmen they could not be allowed to live in or near a city because they

would again try to engage in commerce. They were told they had to prove their worth by becoming farmers.

While it could not be confirmed, the report is consistent with Vietnam's policy toward its Chinese minority: There too, engaging in commerce has become official justification for expelling ethnic Chinese into jungle and mountain areas or for making them leave in small boats.

## Japan Atomic Plant Closed for Repairs

**TOKYO, Dec. 7 (Reuters)** — Japan's Atomic Energy Safety Commission has ordered a nuclear power plant to close to repair a faulty valve.

The Kyushu Electric Power Co. said yesterday that a small amount of cooling water containing radioactive elements had leaked inside the primary container vessel of its pressurized water reactor near Saga in southern Japan. It blamed the trouble on a faulty valve but said the leakage was stopped by a second valve and there was no danger of radioactivity leaking outside.

Mrs. Tran Chiv's story typifies much about Cambodians uprooting and their efforts to find places to reshape their lives. She was expelled from Phnom Penh when Pol Pot's forces arrived in April, 1975; she marched with her parents to the northeastern province of Kratie, where she worked in the jungle and in paddy fields. Her father, a lawyer, and a sister were killed.

When the Vietnamese reached Kratie, people were told they were free to return to their homes. Mrs. Tran Chiv, by then married to a Phnom Penh typewriter mechanic, made her way back to the capital in March on a Mekong River barge.

The family home had been vandalized, and she and her husband were told that they could not remain in Phnom Penh because they had no work there.

They joined tens of thousands of former residents on the capital's outskirts, starving while waiting to begin a new life. They received meager rations of Vietnamese rice. Those who recovered gold or valuables buried before expulsion supplemented their rations with vegetables bought from farmers or rice that Vietnamese soldiers stole from supplies intended for distribution.

## Carter Charges Hanoi, Moscow Barring Food Aid

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI)** — Using his strongest language to date on the starvation of Cambodian refugees, President Carter yesterday accused Hanoi and Moscow of blocking food distribution and urged leaders of the two nations to open supply routes.

Mr. Carter said the Vietnamese and the Russians should "recognize and act upon the compelling humanitarian requirements of the Cambodian people, which they thus far have not done."

"We call on them to cooperate fully with the international community in opening all routes for supplies to enter Cambodia, which they thus far have not done," he said.

Despite a mass international relief effort, Mr. Carter said, starvation threatens millions of Cambodians.

Even though there is global concern about the problem, "the flow of aid is deliberately blocked and obstructed by the Vietnamese and Hanoi Samrin authorities. Their Soviet allies have not brought any discernible influence to bear to alleviate the situation, while supporting Vietnam heavily," he said.

**U.K. Withdraws Recognition**

**LONDON, Dec. 7 (UPI)** — Britain yesterday withdrew its recognition of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia and refused to support the Heng Samrin regime. "Our position is that there is no government in Cambodia which we can recognize," Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy foreign secretary, told the House of Commons.

"Normal criteria require us to accord recognition to a government which enjoys, with a reasonable prospect of permanence, the obedience of the mass of the population and effective control of the much greater part of the country."

"We can no longer regard Pol Pot as leading the effective government in Cambodia."

Nor, he said, could Britain recognize the Heng Samrin government. Without occupation forces, he said, it would be "swept away by a resurgence of Cambodian nationalism."



Workers march in Brussels in protest of a government austerity bill.

## Socialist Workers Hold 24-Hour Strike in Belgium

**BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (UPI)** — Socialist unions held a 24-hour strike today to protest a government austerity bill.

The strike was most effective in the French-speaking south, where public transport was virtually paralyzed and most factories, department stores and banks closed.

In the Flemish north, only a minority of workers joined the strike, while in Brussels the situation was mixed. Public transport was heavily affected, with less than 30 percent of subway trains and only a few streetcars and buses running. Mail deliveries in the capital were partial and late.

A government official said most civil servants were on duty, and work in government offices was close to normal.

A striking worker was injured when strikers clashed with employees, who wanted to go to their jobs in a health insurance company in Charleroi.

The unions reject government proposals for wage restraint and for higher social security contributions, aimed at keeping down the 1980 budget deficit. They also are demanding a 36-hour work week with no loss of pay.

The union also demands quick action by the government to carry out institutional reforms giving a large measure of autonomy to both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities.

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## Judge Considers Dismissal Moves In Lance Case

**ATLANTA, Dec. 7 (AP)** — The judge in the bank fraud case against Bert Lance and three others yesterday began studying defense motions for dismissal after telling one attorney his argument had "considerable logic."

During a pretrial hearing before U.S. District Judge Charles Moyer, attorneys sought dismissal on the grounds that some of the indictment's 33 counts failed to specify how the alleged crimes were committed.

Attorney Erwin Mitchell also said the government failed to explain how his client, former Calhoun, Ga., pharmacist Jackson Mullins, could be guilty of misapplication of bank funds when he was not an officer of any bank and thus not eligible to be a principal in such a charge. Judge Moyer took that motion under advisement along with other defense motions, telling the attorney, "Your argument has considerable logic."

Chief prosecutor Marvin Loevy opposed the attempts to obtain further details about the charges against Mr. Mullins, telling the judge, "We're going to be giving away a lot of our proof here."

Mr. Lance and his co-defendants — the others are businessman Thomas Mitchell and former bank president Richard Carr — are accused of violating federal bank statutes and conspiring to violate them during a period before Mr. Lance was appointed director of the Office of Management and Budget in 1977.

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## Travel Reported Risky

## Attacks in Zambia Disrupt Supplies

By Gregory Jaynes

**CHONGWE, Zambia (NYT)** — Just as a truck piled high with 200-pound bags of corn rolled onto the bridge over the Chongwe River here recently, dynamite and plastic explosives obliterated the steel-reinforced concrete supports below, leaving a man, his truck and a ton of corn suspended in the air for an instant.

The man is now in a hospital in Lusaka, 25 miles southwest of here. The bridge and the truck are on the river bed, and the corn has gone brown in the rain and sun.

Close to the gap where the bridge once was, a Toyota Land Cruiser stands pointed toward the shoulder of the road. The door on the driver's side is open. The man at the wheel was a Swiss pharmaceutical representative, a resident of Lusaka for 15 years, who happened to be driving down the road soon after the bridge was blown out.

Mistaken for a white mercenary from Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he was shot and killed. Shortly afterward, President Kenneth Kaunda held up the dead man's Swiss Army identification tags and mistakenly proclaimed them proof of the death of a mercenary.

**Journalist Shot**

The bridge went down on Monday, Nov. 19, the Swiss businessman died on Tuesday. On Wednesday two employees of the Australian Broadcasting Commission arrived in Lusaka, hired a taxi and drove off to photograph the scene. Within hours, one of the journalists was in the hospital in Lusaka with the top of his head shot away. His colleagues and the taxi driver were held in the Lusaka jail.

The college says the reporter was shot in cold blood by a Zambian Army officer. The official Zambian account is that the journalist was in a sensitive area at the wrong time without government permission. The account does not fix blame for the shooting.

Three elements of Zambia's situation thus come together at this spot on a sluggish river — lost corn, severed supply lines, and whites shot without being questioned.

The corn problem is as acute as any.

Corn is a staple for the 5.5 million Zambians, who consume 60,000 tons of it each month. Government policy has been to keep 2 million tons in reserve. Too much

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## erp Exhibitions

Innovated Arts Museum  
Materialized by Zero Art

By Rona Dobson

ERP, Belgium, Dec. 7 — Antwerp's Royal Fine Arts (Koninklijk) still glows from its face-radical internal recompleted two years ago the Rubens 400th anniversary. Its restored to draw a staggered visitors that year and in conditions for show- prevail inside this vast building have moved the front rank for exhibi-

formation from draughted and ill-fitted mausoleum 1977 there was no eche museum had to close to luxuriously carpeted u-walled 20th-century is still dramatic to see, n just opened gives full ew facilities.

Zero International (to ncludes lots of powdered gleam, flash, flicker, and click, at the touch In one corner, a giant es, rhythmically giving boom, while the row of mning its eyes sweep ination across a self- sper sculpture on the e the monster. Across Heinz Mack's "Eight a transparent interior-lit pilled in circles, squares, dangling plaques, thrust each a different height, to the skyline of a space-age city, trembling white-tipped probe the air aimlessly, y slow ripples of electric

## Loose Grouping

t used to be called kinetic one facet of Zero Art seems to be a loose artists trying to tame n analytical operation, the spontaneous and

unscientific individual inspiration triumphant in the '50s & '60s. The Zero Group seeks to work with, rather than against, technical and scientific progress, and to evolve within a disciplined frame of reference. As with most efforts to codify anything so elusive as the creative spirit, a certain obscurantism clouds the explanatory texts, valiantly trying to provide a logical link between so many separate styles.

In the end, all that matters is the visual pleasure that results from this very large and impressive spread of art work and light sculptures. A row of cool Fontanas; two Yves Klein blue monochromes, one consisting of spongy textured eucrasmea clamped on to a pebble-textured surface in deep blue, another a series of smoothly rounded depressions washed over entirely in bright gold; Arman's coppery cogwheels fixed in haphazard array like old coins; Daniel Spoerri's East Art collages of plates, glasses and cutlery, disheveled or neatly set and still clean; Jef Verheyen's canvases in soft, merging panels, slices of sky or sea scooped out of their natural element to be displayed like butterfly specimens, all bed down in amity along with the rest. Zero Art here offers much more than zero interest.

Antwerp Graphics (to Jan. 6), a separate show in the same museum, consists of etchings by artists working in or around Antwerp, many of them well known in Belgium. Flemish fantasy pops out everywhere, like a jack-in-the-box, not at all in the conventional surreal mold but more as a series of wildly improbable situations and settings that still keep roots in a possible reality, however weird.

They all have in common an easy naturalness in the art of drawing, a mastery and understanding of their chosen medium, that sets them free to present their funny or sad or bi-



Lucas Cranach's "Caritas," in Antwerp Children in Art show.

zarre or witty or exuberant imaginings in these neat and polished prints. Walter Gossens' group of self-portraits, beguilingly free of self-love; Jan Cox's nightmare horses' heads; Fred Bervoets' nasty-looking snakes biting and spitting; Camille d'Hare's macabre nursery scene, seem typical of this group's happily untrammeled experimentation.

Children in Art (to Dec. 30), upstairs among the permanent exhibits, shows a modest but worthwhile little exhibition featuring children in painting and sculpture. It has been assembled in honor of the

Year of the Child. The group of small sculptures set on plinths make a play corner on their own, with fat babies bawling, two sisters singing, and a mother spoon-feeding three chubby infants. A painting of Charles V as a child looking solemn, slightly puzzled and very plain, bedecked in princely pomp with satin slippers much too large for him; a grim scene of a 19th-century schoolroom brawl; charming portraits of the young through the centuries, some stiffly nervous, others grinning and at ease, help to make up a show that children are likely to enjoy as much as adults.

## Around the Galleries

## Guinovart's Random Junk and Symbolic Force

## Paris

Guinovart, Galerie de Seine, 12, rue de Seine, Paris 6, and Jardin, 1 Avenue Gabriel, Dec. 29.

Guinovart is a Catalan artist who d a lesson from Miró: paint with practically anything. You take it in Guinovart's paintings with straw, of wheat, earth, oak and odd bits of metal. His sculptures are of the r, making use of every- comes to hand. The re- extent that it touches a deeply intuitive level, a good number of his massive. The substance of pens to reside in an acient of fundamental: tur, food. This sort of cement however, can ade when it does not rest principles or intellectual- ings and is entirely drawn n elemental, emotional

This is the poetic sub- ick, translated into pure worse still, into well- rinciples, can only be cor- redemption. In Guinov- k, however, a handful of ed to the canvas, takes on- force that is beyond rinciples, beyond all the

(unobserved) ecological banalities, and reflects the obvious, despairing and comforting dependency of man. A dependency on what? On soil, shelter, a handful of wheat, for instance.

W. Gaeffgen, Galerie Karl Flörke, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Dec. 18.

Here are drawings and watercolors by Gaeffgen, who is a draftsman of singular talent. The subject is purposely ascetic: a random pile of lumber, spade marks in the earth, rough cloth laid out over two joined beams. The effect, at distance, is photorealistic, while close up the illusion disappears and we are left with brush or pencil strokes quite unrelated to the apparent subject. This is in itself an interesting accomplishment, and Gaeffgen seems to have preferred minimal subject matter in order to give the star role to his ability and craft.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

## London

Andrzej Putrym, Drian Galleries, 7 Porchester Place, London W2, to Dec. 14.

Putrym is a fantasist in the manner of Max Ernst, though his images owe little to the surrealist master,

and his colors are altogether more organic.

Colette Morey de Morand, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1, to Dec. 14.

This painter is also a trained pharmacologist, and a thoughtful and literary, as well as literate, personage. In this latest series of large acrylic paintings on unpainted canvas, so that pigment and canvas become one and indivisible, she creates objects for contemplation, working on the premise that "creation is analogous to belief."

Sheila Fell, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, London W1, to Dec. 20.

Sheila Fell, born in the Cornish mining town of Aspatir, has remained faithful to her native north country, painting the hill farms of Cumbria, and the farming and fish-

ing of Yorkshire. This is her first London exhibition in 15 years, and one dares say, the best ever. For she shows herself equally adept at working on a large scale as she is on her customary medium-sized pictures. She is an exceptional portraitist, as a movingly Rembrandtesque "Artist's Mother" demonstrates.

Ethelbert White, The Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1, to Dec. 21.

All the work in this memorial exhibition for Bertie White (1891-1972) is drawn from his estate. Much therefore has not been publicly seen for as long as a half century. Fine as his oils are — of Spain, of the English countryside, of his homey Hampstead, the strongest works are the small woodcuts and etchings, for he was a master of black and white.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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## The Art Market

## Erratic Price Contrasts Mark London, Paris Sales

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, Dec. 7 (HTT) — Is the art market going through a phase of destabilization? The question is worth asking after this week's sales. In London and Paris alike, they have been characterized by extreme contrasts in prices. More disturbing, the wild ups and downs through which the more important pieces have been going have been thoroughly unpredictable.

First there was the erratic pattern of a good sale of Indian, Tibetan and Nepalese art Monday at Sotheby's. An interesting and attractive section of a Nepalese temple banner showing a stupa was knocked down at £999, less than half the estimate. Immediately after, a most impressive banner of the 16th century failed to sell as it went down at £3,996. Some Nepalese bronzes also sold well below the lower estimate although they have been popular in recent months. In contrast, some Candiana sculptures from present-day northwestern Pakistan did well a few minutes later. A superb but imperfectly preserved standing figure of the Buddha shot to £11,100, and a seated Buddha, marvelous but damaged, brought £4,995, a price high enough to deter Spink's of London, which dropped out at just over £4,000.

## Uncertain Mood

A far more spectacular indication of the uncertain mood of the market was provided the following day by Sotheby's sale of antiquities. This included works of art of the most remarkable quality and rarity — two bas reliefs carved for the palace of the Assyrian king, Ashurnasirpal II (883-859), at Nimrud, north of present-day Mosul in Iraq. They had been acquired in 1853 by Lord Sandon, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, to be enshrined at Sandon Hall.

There, forgotten by all, they remained until the earl and his son, needing cash, decided to sell them. Such a pedigree is commercially ideal. It must be added that the possibility of similar reliefs leaving their home country, Iraq, is nil. The likelihood of further unrecorded bas reliefs suddenly turning up is equally remote. Moreover, the English press gave them excellent publicity. The Times of London ran an article a week before the sale dwelling on the unique nature of the piece and to drive the point home the newspaper illustrated it, showing a standing figure of a winged eagle-headed deity.

This carried no weight with the opinionated buyers. Tuesday, the first bas relief, showing the upper part of another winged deity, superb but incomplete, soared to £266,400. If that price is right, as I think it is, the second bas relief should have fetched £300,000 to £400,000. In fact, it failed to reach the reserve at £111,000, causing a shock of surprise in a room filled with professionals. Marcus Lunnell, one of Sotheby's most brilliant auctioneers, made no effort to conceal his disappointment. Even more significant of the feeling of insecurity was the vendor's agreement to the sale of the piece through Sotheby's a few hours later to the underbidder at £105,000. That seems to be this year's bargain in the upper range



Eagle-headed deity from Iraq was sold at Sotheby's this week for £105,000.

of the market. Minutes later the wound was soothed a bit for Sotheby's when a headless Sumerian statue of the third millennium B.C. — supremely rare but in this writer's opinion hardly desirable in its damaged condition — sold for £26,640, paid by a London dealer.

## Similar Vagaries

Similar vagaries could be observed on Tuesday and Wednesday at the London sales of Impressionists and modern masters — all the way through the price scale. At Christie's low-keyed afternoon auction, the most exquisite watercolor done by Eugene Boudin in the 1860s made £16,650. Christie's hailed it as the record price for a Boudin watercolor. This is understandable for it epitomizes the qualities of the painter — his evocative powers coming through in quick light touches of color. A stupendous £3,100 paid for a painting done in 1875 by Ludovic Piette is more surprising. He is among the most pedestrian, uninspired of all the artists who worked in the Impressionist era.

At Sotheby's, an equally capricious price pattern could be observed. Among the more important paintings, a good Claude Monet "Waterloo Bridge: Temps Gris" went up to £144,000, one third over the estimate, while the painter's view of Eretat remained unsold. A landscape by Visarrio, never the most popular of Impressionists, was surprisingly well sold at £182,000, while a watercolor by Cezanne, possibly the most sought after Impressionist, particularly when he antici-

pates modern art as here, was bought in at £38,800, and so on.

Michel Strauss a director of Sotheby's pointed out the Japanese are hardly buying right now: The yen has lost almost 30 percent of its value in recently. This may explain some of the failures, but not all.

The zigzagging was apparent in Paris too. On Wednesday morning, Eric Buffetaud was auctioning Chinese art — normally, one of the strongest, steadiest markets. Contrary to expectations, some of the best pieces fetched moderate prices. Two delightful gray ware figures of the six century were a given away at 7,510 francs. The star in the sale, illustrated on the catalog cover, was a rare pottery ewer of the Tang period. At 61,000 francs it made half the minimum price it should have gone for.

## Circumstantial Reasons

Again circumstantial reasons can be cited for the utter — and utterly unexpected — contrast offered at the same sale by two pages, respectively from an Iranian and from an Indian album. The Iranian album page carries on one side two miniatures from 17th-century Mogul India. As Mogul paintings go, these are not the finest. They have been fitted together into a single image, involving some enlarging and retouching. Even so they show signs of wear. The chief interest of the page lies in the calligraphy on the back and its framing borders of formal ornament signed by a famous Iranian manuscript illuminator of the 18th century, Mohammad Haki. The estimate given by expert Jean Soustiel 25,000-30,000 francs was reasonable. The day before the sale it was doubled. On Wednesday the page was knocked down at a staggering 275,000 francs to an Italian collector. The second page from a Mogul album, which was far less interesting, was knocked down to a London gallery at 116,000 francs.

Granting that the art market has always been volatile one cannot help feeling that it has become even less predictable. The next 10 days will be crucial. They will tell us precisely to what extent, this affects major items. There is a round of outstanding auctions coming up. In London, Sotheby's will hold on Thursday a sale of medieval works of art including the most important reliquary chalice in champlevé enamel offered in the market since World War II and a Romanesque Christ from 12th-century Burgundy, which in this writer's opinion is likewise the most desirable specimen offered in the last 30 years or so.

Paris in a way may be an almost better test because the works will not be so unusual. On Monday the Laurin-Buffetaud-Tailleur group is selling old masters with a superb Fontainebleau school portrait and some remarkable French tapestries. Next Wednesday, the Aden-Picard-Tajan team takes over with good Impressionists followed by more Old Masters on Friday, and the same day Etienne Libert in partnership with Guy Loudmer will auction a collection of African art of the highest order left by the late Rasmussen.

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## Situation Worsens in Iran

Pressures are building on Iran from within and without. Everything is in splinters. There is no central authority, five minorities comprising half the population are in conflict with the government, whatever that is, and now there is the war of the ayatollahs. Oil production has dropped to 2.5 million barrels a day, which means that only about 1.8 million barrels can be exported. Some countries have reportedly cut off supplies of military spare parts, and others, fearing lack of payment, have stopped shipping food and other commodities. There are indications that Iranians are beginning to feel the pinch.

But what is the probable impact of all that? Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh says some hostages will be tried and others released. The so-called students say "the foreign minister's reports are completely false" and only the ayatollah will determine what happens next. Ayatollah Khomeini still says no shah, no hostages. And what of the "students" themselves? Who are they? According to press reports they include members of the extremist Moslem Mujahideen, the leftist Fedayeen and fanatical student followers of Khomeini. The reports also say they have carved up the embassy compound and each controls its own turf with its own hostages. The lowest common denominator seems to be a hard line on release of their prisoners.

Keeping recent history and the ayatollah's stand in mind, there is considerable skepticism about the statement by Ghotbzadeh that some hostages will be released and others tried. The previous foreign minister, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, lost his portfolio recently by incorrectly anticipating the ayatollah's

lah. And there is some head-scratching over the Iranian response to the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for the immediate release of the hostages. No one seems quite sure whether calling it "a step forward" implies an interest in negotiation or simply grudging recognition of the fact that it does not call for censure or sanctions against Iran.

What is clear is that Khomeini has serious political problems. Ayatollah Shariatmadari, who opposes key elements of the constitution that Khomeini railroaded through, has a large following that goes significantly beyond the large Azerbaijani minority. The Azerbaijanis, who briefly had a country of their own in 1946, with a little help from their Russian friends, have displayed again that they are able to wreak havoc in their corner of Iran. The Kurds have done the same, taking advantage of the considerable disarray in which the Khomeini regime finds itself. Other minorities, liberals and just plain opportunists are ready to climb aboard.

If the ayatollah should conclude that his victory in the constitutional referendum was Pyrrhic, which seems likely, he might feel compelled to intensify his attack on the external enemy, the United States, which harbors his former internal enemy, the shah. Under the pressure now bearing down on him, he could easily conclude that the only way to unite his riven country would be to provoke a U.S. military attack. That may be a worst-case scenario, but given the way things have developed since the hostages were taken 35 days ago, it should be treated as a viable contingency.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Diplomacy of Exhaustion

While America remains baffled by an isolated Iran, Britain has seemingly sliced a far more intractable knot. The major obstacles to a cease-fire in Zimbabwe Rhodesia have finally been removed after 13 weeks of non-stop negotiations in London. On what manna did the British feed? The answer is instructive. It took not supernatural diplomacy but years of pain and failure before all concerned could be persuaded to rise to the level of a ruthless self-interest.

That does not minimize the skill of Prime Minister Thatcher and her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. They indeed had the wit to sense that the time was right for a ninth attempt at a settlement, and they managed it brilliantly. But the accidents of history, as much as human design, opened the path to a cease-fire. And the interplay of politics in nations on three continents helped impel blood enemies to turn to a British-supervised election as the best means of resolving the conflict. The vote should be in a matter of months.

When Rhodesia's whites illegally seized independence from Britain in 1965, their leaders held out the alluring promise of preserving minority privileges indefinitely. Few foresaw that Portuguese Africa would gain its independence within a decade, closing off trading ports and opening Rhodesia to wider guerrilla attacks. Without the toll of the guerrilla war, and without the increasing hardships of sanctions, especially British and American, it is hardly imaginable that Rhodesia's whites would have moved toward last year's "internal settlement." Whatever its flaws in excluding the guerrillas, it at least gave the appearance of power to the over-

whelming black majority and created a new opportunity.

That settlement swelled domestic pressures in Britain and America for an immediate end to sanctions. But both governments recognized the obvious injury to their interests in Africa, most notably to trade with oil-rich Nigeria. The Carter administration wisely begged time for the British diplomacy. And Mrs. Thatcher, new to office, restrained her pre-election enthusiasm for ending sanctions to try to prevent a split in the Commonwealth. The African Commonwealth nations had staunchly supported the Zimbabwe guerrilla movements, but they were also urgently seeking an end to a war that was ruinous to their economies.

In sum, the equilibrium of pain was sufficiently spread to permit Lord Carrington to attempt his high-wire act. Ripeness can be all in diplomacy as in life. War and sanctions had combined to generate incentives to compromise on every side. The diligence of the British at the end was crucial. But so was the general exhaustion. Mutual concessions on such key matters as white representation and the status of contending armies became feasible.

As Clausewitz observed, "War is often nothing more than armed neutrality, a threatening attitude meant to support negotiations." It is when belligerents pause on the battlefield that scope is given to intelligence, and gambling for high stakes seems to turn into haggling for small change." In Rhodesia, the latest pause has been impressively exploited. Plainly, there will be much haggling before Zimbabwe Rhodesia finds its way to multiracial nationhood. But that is beginning to look like small change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Schmidt's Form of Ostpolitik

Helmut Schmidt's announcement of his forthcoming meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev implies that efforts to improve East-West relations will take on a new momentum next year, the expected NATO decision [on nuclear missiles] notwithstanding. This is a welcome sign of common sense and political realism.

The Soviet Union is well aware that it will be at least three years before any decision can be translated into actual deployment of new intermediate range missiles. This gives plenty of time for real, substantive negotiations and to explore the possibilities of a mutually agreeable military balance at as low a level as can be realistically achieved.

In the meantime, Mr. Schmidt and his Socialist Party are gearing up for a hard fought general election. The Ostpolitik initiated by his predecessor, Willy Brandt, has marked

time recently. Now the time is considered ripe for a new effort to improve East-West German relations.

The potential here is not, unfortunately, very great.

East Germany has tightened up still further on its internal security in recent months, has restricted access to West German news-men and sought to limit the contact its own citizens have with the West. The economy is also under considerable strain.

There are areas for further cooperation — in improved access and better transport facilities between the two Germanies, for example, and in higher two-way trade. But in an election year, what Mr. Schmidt will be looking for is concrete progress towards greater human contacts between both sides of divided Berlin and divided Germany. He cannot afford to come away empty handed.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 8, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The sentiment that reforms must be given to Russia is permeating all classes. On Sunday 400 advocates, including every well-known member of the Bar, assembled in the Central Courts of Justice to hold a meeting. The procurator general had the doors closed in their faces. They continued to the Town Hall, and a room was placed at their disposal. A prolonged debate took place, and a resolution was passed, signed by everyone present, petitioning the emperor to establish habeas corpus, through lack of which prisoners were left unfired for long periods. Nothing so important in the way of demands for reforms has taken place before.

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 8, 1929

BERLIN — A sensational split in the Nationalist Party last week resulted in the secession of a dozen Reichstag deputies and the resignation of Count Kuno Westarp as parliamentary leader. For a decade the party has brought all elements opposed to Socialism under a common roof. Count Westarp hoped to make it the nucleus for a great Conservative Party, agitating for the restoration of the monarchy by legal parliamentary methods. The opposing conception, championed by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, saw in the Nationalist Party the possibility of founding in Germany a small, compact body modeled on the Italian Fascist Party, knowing no will but that of its leader.



'Gee, I'd forgotten what applause sounded like.'

## When Weakness Is Self-Inflicted

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A great power, by the traditional definition, is one whose security is not contingent. By that definition the United States is not today a great power. The reason is not military weakness, nor that the country since Vietnam has shrunk from using the military power it assuredly possesses. That argument is a diversion. The more Americans talk about bombings and naval strikes in the Gulf, the more they are avoiding the real issue. They are avoiding what could seriously be done about the challenge from Iran.

Most people have military or naval action in mind when they demand that the United States take a strong line in the Iranian crisis. If rescue of the hostages seemed feasible, there would be a serious case for a military raid. But if rescue ever were possible, it now apparently is too late, since the hostages seem to have been scattered.

### No Recent Talent

President Jimmy Carter cannot in any case be criticized for having chosen the prudent course. The risks of a more aggressive line obviously were large, and the American military have no recent talent for this kind of thing. The unsuccessful raid to rescue American POWs in North Vietnam and the bungled Mayaguez affair in 1975 were not the work of Jeb Stuart, or the Swamp Fox, Francis Marion, or of latter-day General MacArthur.

If the affair of the hostages ends badly, Carter, no doubt, may be attacked by Senator Kennedy or Henry Kissinger — but it becomes increasingly difficult to take Senator Kennedy and Henry Kissinger seriously.

The other military options discussed amount to retaliation against Iran if the hostages are harmed. The problem with military reprisals is that they will inflict suffering on hapless people who had little or nothing to do with the decisions which provoked the reprisal, while doing nothing to change matters for the better.

Force assuredly can make a difference in world affairs, but unless the United States is prepared to invade and occupy Iran, or at least a part of it — not a plan likely to appeal to Carter — U.S. attacks or bombings would accomplish little but a further poisoning of U.S. relations with a part of the Islamic world.

Political and economic reprisals are, however, available. Even an economic blockade of Iran is imaginable. Reprisals certainly are possible against countries whose governments connive at mob attacks upon U.S. embassies and consulates, and on U.S. citizens. Diplomatic relations with Pakistan and Libya could be suspended even now, Americans pulled out of those countries, commercial relations interrupted.

The principal objection to this kind of action is that it penalizes the United States as well. The United States needs Iranian and Libyan oil, even now. There has been a profitable American trade in grain, consumer goods, and industrial exports to Iran. Libya ranks second only to Saudi Arabia as a Middle Eastern trading partner of the United States. The United States will import \$6 billion worth of Libyan oil this year. A halt in the flow would hurt severely.

But not all the cards are in the hands of Ayatollah Khomeini and Colonel Qadhafi. If the United States needs their oil, Iran and Libya also need to sell it. They need to import and pay for food, industrial equipment, technology. They

need skilled cadres from abroad. Obviously, if the United States does not deal with them, they can turn elsewhere. Their possibilities, though, are not unlimited.

There is Japan, and there are the West European states. All are allies of the United States. Nearly all have been, until now, fairly self-interested allies, as Qadhafi has complemented noted. But they would be a great deal more willing to back up the United States if they believed that the United States knew what it was doing and was itself willing to make sacrifices.

Here is the crux of the matter. If President Carter wants the United States to be treated seriously, with respect, both by enemies and friends — as a great power — he must act dramatically to end its dependence upon imported energy. The decisions to be made here are much more important than deploying the 82d Airborne Division to the Eastern Mediterranean or a naval task force to the Gulf.

Those decisions would include rationed gasoline right now, and price rises to world levels. There would be serious action to restart the stalled U.S. nuclear power plant program. Nuclear power obviously involves risks, but taking those risks happens to be the only way for the United States to become independent in energy in the near future. New programs are needed to develop conventional as well as exotic energy resources inside the United States, and also a little less fantasy about solar power tomorrow, or how Mexico will step forward to save the United States.

### Steadiness So Far

These are measures opposed, with reasonable arguments, by one or another group of citizens in the country. Each thus involves controversy and an unpopular decision. None will be possible unless the American people are now willing to bury a few of their differences in the national interest. The country has behaved with great steadiness thus far in the Iranian crisis, and one can think that people are ready for hard measures.

The challenge is national austerity.

### Letters

#### Not a Nickel

Would you please let Mr. Carter, mother of the president of the United States, know that if she were to have a million dollars to spare, she ought not waste it on hiring a killer for Ayatollah Khomeini, but rather give it to the poor children of Cambodia or to the recent Nobel Prize winner, Sister Teresa in Calcutta. The ayatollah is just not worth spending a nickel on.

R. KARIM.

Kuesnacht, Switzerland.

#### Pocketbook Nerve

The Stobaugh and Yergin report "Beyond the Oil Embargo" (H.T., Nov. 20) packed a real punch. In two short columns these two men spelled out the facts: Who is winning and who is losing in the energy game in the United States. They even offer what appears as the only workable solution to the problem.

Years ago my dad told me the most sensitive nerve in the human body is the pocketbook nerve. When the price is too high and the nerve is pinched, the pocketbook stays in the trousers. Living in Spain where I pay almost \$3.00 per

ty and sacrifice in order to end U.S. dependence upon other states in the primarily important manner of energy. The scandalous, even cowardly, failure to deal with this problem ever since the 1973 crisis, is the reason the United States is vulnerable today. Americans themselves, and the leaders they have elected, are responsible for what has happened.

It is this which Khomeini and Qadhafi have recognized and exploited, and which the mob itself senses, in the streets of the Near and Middle East. But since the vulnerability is self-inflicted, there is reason for hope: It could be ended.

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## Rethinking the U.S. Presidency

By David Broder

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The only good thing to be said about the continuing agony in Tehran is that it has put a question on the presidential campaign in the United States. In that enforced silence it is possible to think, perhaps for the last time, about the top office to be filled in the first election of the new decade.

That was the objective which drew two dozen people to an early 19th-century house surrounded by a park in a quiet corner of Mr. Jefferson's university, for two days last week. The conversation at the White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia was informal and off-the-record, designed mainly to further the work of a committee of the National Academy of Public Administration, which will be making a report on the presidency next year.

But for those who were included in the group because they will be covering the 1980 presidential campaign, the perspectives of the assembled scholars challenged a good deal of the conventional wisdom about what needs to be done to restore the office to its proper place in the political and governmental spheres.

The conventional wisdom, it were, in one sense or another, "president's men." They were scholars of the presidency, students of public attitudes toward the presidency, holders of high-level jobs in the Carter administration or its predecessors.

Yet the notion that kept bobbing back to the top of the discussion was the somewhat heretical thought that the presidency is in trouble, not because recent occupants of the Oval Office have been of insufficient stature, but because their concept — and ours — of the office has been inflated out of proportion.

The idea of the presidency, it was argued, has been bent out of shape by all of the demands that have been placed on the office. People campaign too hard and too long to get there, make too many promises to too many people about what they will accomplish, and then work too frantically on too many fronts to keep from "failing" by the exaggerated standards which they — and we — have set.

As a result, the presidency has

## Age of Destruction Reaches the Justice

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the 20 years from the beginning of the sixties to the coming days of the eighties, an American president (John F. Kennedy) has been murdered, his successor (Lyndon Johnson) retired under fire, the third (Richard Nixon) was run out of Washington, the fourth (Gerald Ford) was rejected in the election of 1976, and the fifth, Jimmy Carter, is now under severe attack by the press and by his opponents in both parties.

Meanwhile, Carter's challengers for the presidency are being rebuked by the press, radio and television. Ronald Reagan is being condemned because he is too old and soft. John Connally, Edward Kennedy because he is too tough. Edward Kennedy because he cheated at Harvard and went off the bridge in the tragedy at Chappaquiddick.

### Nothing Private

So we are living in an age of destruction. Nothing is private now. John Kennedy is asked in public whether he has conquered her problem with alcohol, and whether her husband has a "roving eye" for other women. The minority leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, is asked whether his wife has conquered her problem with the bottle, and Connally is asked whether he took bribes from the milk lobby, and if he was running for the presidency as a candidate of the oil lobby.

So it's not surprising that the latest object of attack these days is the Supreme Court. In the last few years, we have had books attacking the executive branch of the government — "The Brightest and the Best" — the Congress, the CIA, the FBI, the communications industry, the universities and the churches. Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong of the Washington Post have now produced the book telling us all about the petty squabbles among "The Brethren" of the Supreme Court of the United States.

They tell us that these gentlemen are not nine objective geniuses who interpret the law, as if we didn't know, but that they are ordinary mortals, like the rest of us, who face with one another and differ on the most fundamental dilemmas of life and the law. Woodward and Armstrong suggest that we should not be deceived by the courtesies and good manners of the Supreme Court procedure, but that we must see these nine men as ordinary and even quarrelsome human beings, influenced by personal and political prejudice.

I talked to a wise judge, not on the Supreme Court, about this. It is doubly true, he said, that Woodward and Armstrong report. But while I'm an old first Amendment judge and friend of the musketeers, he added, I have to say that sometimes you can carry the truth too far. If you tear away the robes

of these nine men, you may discern the truth about some of their foibles and squabbles, but the robes are important, and if you tear them away you could destroy the influence the Supreme Court in the process.

### Fine Line

Edward Yoder, the editorial editor of the Washington Post, made the central point about the fine line between reporting the facts on the Supreme Court and casting doubt on its integrity.

"It isn't very hard," Yoder said, "to make a strong and dignified situation look seamy and petty. Whether it is a small and private like marriage, or a large and public one, like the Supreme Court, you need only to emphasize the superficial frictions (one Justice calling another a 'dummy' in a fit of pique while ignoring the disciplines and codes that enable people of different temperaments and opinions to work together).

That lovely old conservative mudgeon, James Kilpatrick, made the same point in his own style. "The Supreme Court," he served, "has seen 101 men on the bench. Perhaps 10 or 12 have been genuinely superior judges, giants of the law. The great bulk of them have been characterized simply as mediocrities. There never has been a period in the court's history when members were not sniped contemptuously at one justice or another. These are very mortal men; indeed, they put on their pants a leg at a time, precisely as every man does."

### Going Too Far

But one point is clear in all of it and Yoder, the liberal out of North Carolina, and Kilpatrick, the conservative out of Richmond, Va., are really saying the same thing. Name that maybe criticism in this court is going too far, and that, in the process, we are harming the institutions we need the most.

The press itself is now in confusion on this point. It is determined for good reasons, to expose weakness and corruption of government at all levels, but in the process tends to dramatize the worst in everything and everybody.

The result is that the successes of the last generation are ignored, the future of the next generation minimized. After all, there were only 20 years between the end of world wars — from the peace conference at Versailles in 1919 to the German attack on Poland in 1939 — but it is now almost 40 years since the end of the last world war.

We are depressed by the tag of Iran and by the economic monetary confusion of the world. But in the perspective of the century, with its world wars and depressions, our present troubles, but they are not all that tragic.

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## *Focus on a Decade: Highlights of the '70s*

**W**HILE uncounted words are written about world events, it is often photographs that have the greatest impact: they delight, they sadden, they frighten, they anger. Here are some of the memorable news photographs of the 1970s taken by United Press International. The selection took into account not only newsworthiness but quality and pathos, in an attempt to highlight some of the tragedies and triumphs of the decade.



**A statue of Reza Shah, the father of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, is pulled down by demonstrators in Tebran shortly after ousted shah left on Jan. 16, 1979.**



A U.S. official punches a Vietnamese man in the face, trying to break him free from the doorway of an airplane already overloaded with Vietnamese seeking to flee Nha Trang in South Vietnam on April 1, 1975, at the end of the American involvement in Vietnam.



**This picture of Patricia Hearst, received on April 3, 1974, shows her in front of the Symbionese Liberation Army's insignia, holding what is described as an automatic weapon. She had been kidnapped on Feb. 5. On a tape with the picture, a voice identified as Miss Hearst said she was joining her abductors.**



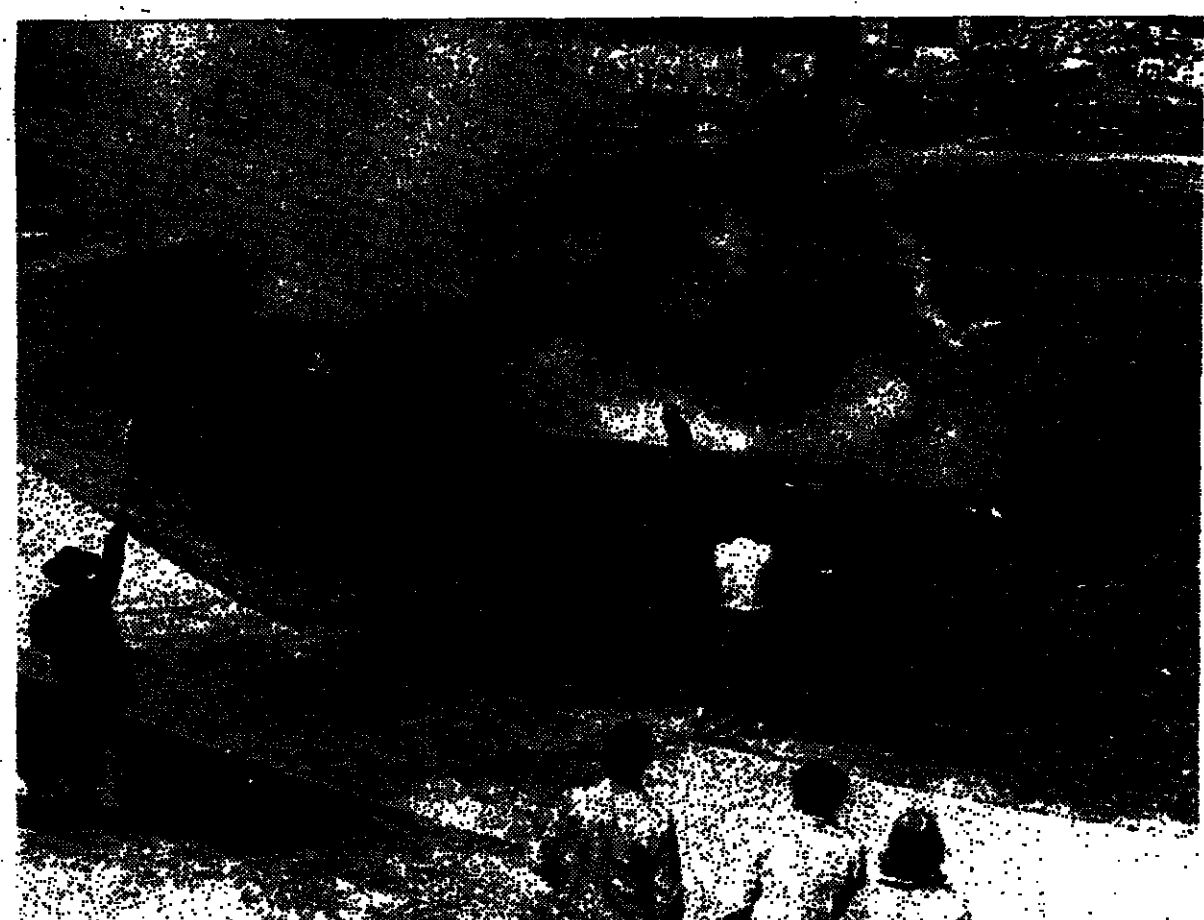
With President Carter applauding, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (back to camera) embrace in White House's East Room on Sept. 17, 1978, after signing framework for Mideast treaty.



**Apollo 17 astronaut Eugene Cernan blows a kiss to his daughter, Tracey, on Dec. 6, 1972, as he goes to launchpad at Cape Kennedy for last Apollo flight.**



**Diane Bryant, 19, and her 3-year-old god-child fall after the fire escape they were on collapsed in a fire July 22, 1975. The child survived. The picture won a Pulitzer Prize.**



**Kent State University students shout taunts while retreating before Ohio National Guardsmen firing tear gas to break up anti-war protest May 4, 1970. Four students were killed by National Guard in the clashes.**



Nixon raises his arms to make a victory sign on Aug. 9, 1974, as he boards a helicopter to begin his trip to California after quitting the presidency.



**Bodies lie near vat with cyanide-laced drink after mass murder-suicides at Peoples Temple commune in Guyana on Nov. 19, 1978.**



Then-President Richard Nixon is greeted by Mao on Feb. 21, 1972, shortly after he began his historic visit to Peking.



Then-Vice President Nelson Rockefeller gives a crowd of young hecklers an upraised middle finger gesture on Sept. 16, 1976, at a State University of New York branch in Binghamton.



ly of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro is found in the rear of an automobile in central  
a May 9, 1978. Mr. Moro had been kidnapped by gunmen belonging to the Red Brigades.



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## 1980 Special Education Directories:

- February 9
  - September 13
  - December 6
- Special Report on International Education:  
• May 10







# Iran Assets Block Barrowed in U.K.

**From Agency Dispatches**  
LONDON, Dec. 7 — A British court has blocked Iranian assets from being barrowed in the U.K. The court's decision, which came after a hearing on the assets of the National Iranian Oil Company, is seen as a major setback for the Iranian government's efforts to raise funds in the West. The court's decision is based on the fact that the assets are held in trust for the benefit of the Iranian people, and therefore cannot be used to finance the Iranian government's operations. The court's decision is expected to have a significant impact on the Iranian government's ability to raise funds in the West, and may lead to further restrictions on Iranian assets in other countries.

# U.S. Dollar Rises; Off \$8

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — A dollar-buying rush to positions ahead of the week's trading in the U.S. currency market today pushed the dollar up 10 cents to 1.6140, its highest level in more than a year. The dollar's rise was driven by a combination of factors, including a strong performance by the U.S. economy and a decline in the value of the yen. The dollar's rise is expected to have a significant impact on the U.S. economy, and may lead to further restrictions on Iranian assets in other countries.

# U.S. Rates for Gulf

YORK, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — Insurance companies have raised their rates on the Gulf of Persia, reflecting the risk of Iranian attacks on shipping. The rates are expected to rise significantly, and may lead to further restrictions on Iranian assets in other countries. The insurance companies' decision is based on the fact that the Gulf of Persia is a high-risk area, and that Iranian attacks on shipping are a real threat. The insurance companies' decision is expected to have a significant impact on the U.S. economy, and may lead to further restrictions on Iranian assets in other countries.

# Posts Surplus; Output Up

YORK, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — Italy's trade surplus for the first quarter of 1980 is expected to reach \$12.2 billion, up from \$10.5 billion in the same quarter of 1979. The surplus is expected to be driven by a strong performance by the Italian economy and a decline in the value of the dollar. The surplus is expected to have a significant impact on the Italian economy, and may lead to further restrictions on Iranian assets in other countries.



Roger Brookhouse

# People in Business

Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale in Frankfurt has appointed General Manager and head of foreign banking operations Hermann-Adolf Künisch deputy member of the board of managing directors.

Bankers Trust has named Assistant Vice President Roger Brookhouse vice president of the Economics Section in London.

Vice President James Bradley Jr. has been appointed senior vice president for Europe of Westinghouse International Defense in Bonn.

# Economic News Analysis

# Policymakers' Dilemma: Joblessness or Inflation?

**By Leonard Silk**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — The dilemma facing policymakers in the United States is whether to pursue a policy of tight money to reduce inflation, or to pursue a policy of loose money to reduce joblessness. The dilemma is a difficult one, as both policies have significant drawbacks. Tight money can lead to higher unemployment, while loose money can lead to higher inflation. Policymakers must therefore weigh the costs and benefits of each policy, and choose the one that best serves the interests of the American people.

# News and Notes

Renault confirms it is negotiating with the Volvo auto group of Sweden to strengthen existing cooperation in automaking between the two firms. The two companies are expected to announce a joint venture in the near future. The joint venture is expected to have a significant impact on the U.S. economy, and may lead to further restrictions on Iranian assets in other countries.

# Income Policies

Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, told the conference that the steep rise in oil prices had made it more urgent than ever for governments to gain the agreement of labor and industry on incomes policies for moderating wage and price increases.

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# World Oil Supplies Expected to Be Ample

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — More oil-company planners and other experts are coming around to the view that world oil supplies should be ample next year even if members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut production. "Supplies will be comfortable, though possibly snug, for another year at least," said a crude-oil supply expert for a major U.S. oil company. Any petroleum prediction for a year ahead is necessarily shaky. The continuing crisis in Iran, the cutoff in Iranian oil shipments to the United States and reports of deterioration and sabotage in Iran's oil fields have sent new tremors through already jittery oil markets. If Iranian oil stops flowing again, Saudi Arabia and others within OPEC might be unwilling or unable to produce enough additional oil to make up the difference. In fact, several OPEC nations plan production cutbacks. Other OPEC countries are switching to direct oil sales, bypassing the major oil companies that formerly handled the bulk of their oil marketing. This has left many international oil companies short of crude oil. Even so, oil-industry insiders are beginning to bet that plenty of oil will be produced next year. On the global supply side, their thesis is based on the following:

• Going into 1980, record above-ground petroleum inventories put the oil-consuming nations in a much better position to weather another Iranian oil stoppage.

• The odds are that Iran's oil will continue to flow, although perhaps at reduced rates, mainly because Iran needs the money.

• In OPEC some major cutbacks are expected in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, but they will not take place if oil supplies are so tight as to threaten the world's economies.

• Outside OPEC, production will rise again next year, with more oil flowing from Mexico, the North Sea and the Soviet Union.

• But the big sleeper in the oil picture is consumption. Slowing economic conditions and this year's huge price increases are curbing petroleum consumption surprisingly fast. Rushing to update projections drafted only a few months ago, oil analysts and the oil companies are lowering their 1980 demand forecasts.

# France Denies Firms Allowed To Buy Spot Oil

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — French Industry Minister Andre Girard today "formally and categorically" denied reports that French oil companies had been authorized to acquire additional oil quantities on the spot market. "We are not in a position to authorize anything," Girard said. "The French government does not contribute to the tension on demand or prices currently prevailing on the international market."

Mr. Girard's statement contradicts industry reports saying that certain quantities of heating oil were purchased on the spot market with government authorization, with the difference in prices — between \$100 and \$150 a ton — borne by the companies involved.

Industry sources maintain that as of next year French companies will have to pay part of their oil imports at international market prices without going through the spot market. A number of producers have stated that they will market part of their oil at free-market prices, even to long-term contractors, the sources said.

French companies have been effectively prevented from buying on the spot market because the government refused to allow domestic prices to reflect higher spot prices.

# U.S. Banks Lower Prime Rate to 15 1/4%

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 — Citibank today lowered its prime lending rate another quarter-point to 15 1/4 percent and the nation's other major banks followed. New York Stock Exchange prices, at first buoyed by the cut, gave up early gains and closed mixed in heavy trading.

Citibank's reduction was the second in less than two weeks. The prime rate, the interest banks charge their best corporate customers for short-term loans, had stood at a record high 15 3/4 percent two weeks ago, up from 11 1/2 percent last July.

The Federal Reserve reported that U.S. consumer credit growth slowed to a seasonally adjusted \$2.19 billion in October after rising \$4.44 billion in September. The increase was the smallest monthly rise since January 1977.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.88 to 833.19. Volume swelled to about 43 million shares as advances led declines about 8 to 7.

Analysts said several sectors, including oil and aircraft, had been hit by profit-taking. Sun Co. eased 1/4. It began buying spot market refined oil because of a refinery problem.

Allergan Pharmaceutical surged 1 1/4 to 53 1/2. Smithkline agreed to buy Allergan for \$60 a share in stock. Smithkline lost 1 1/4 to 59 1/4. Warner Communications rose 1 1/4.

# U.S. Jobless Fall to 5.8%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — U.S. unemployment edged down to a seasonally adjusted 5.8 percent of the work force in November, with most of the improvement among women and blacks, the Labor Department said today.

The economy is experiencing a slowdown in the growth of jobs even though the unemployment rate is remaining steady, said Commissioner James Norwood of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He said that the 5.8 percent unemployment rate in November, down from 6.0 percent in October and the same as in September, continued to reflect long-term increases in employment among adult women and declines among adult men.

"Although employment has continued to grow in recent months, the increase has been much slower than in 1978 or early 1979," he said, adding that "unemployment has been essentially unchanged for the past 16 months." He said that the U.S. is not now in a recession. The decline in unemployment, from 6 percent in October, came at a time when most economists had been predicting a sharp rise in unemployment in the months ahead.

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Amsterdam, 30th November 1979.

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Amsterdam, 3rd December 1979.







# MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month
AMC	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75	AMC	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75
AT	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75	AT	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75
AV	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75	AV	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, December 6, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month
12 Month	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75
...	...	...	...	...	...

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

December 7, 1979

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
12 Month	11.10	12 Month	11.10
...	...	...	...

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, December 7, 1979

Bond	Price	Bond	Price
12 Month	11.10	12 Month	11.10
...	...	...	...

## Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, December 6, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month
12 Month	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75
...	...	...	...	...	...

## European Gold Markets

December 7, 1979

Gold	Price	Gold	Price
12 Month	11.10	12 Month	11.10
...	...	...	...

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, December 7, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month
12 Month	11.10	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.75
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s United States sixth

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s events.

**NHL Standings**

**CAMPBELL CONFERENCE**  
*Pacific Division*

	W	L	T	Pts.	GR	GA
Philadelphia	18	7	4	42	117	81
Altonna	11	11	3	25	87	82
NY Rangers	10	14	4	24	101	104
NY Islanders	8	12	4	20	85	90
Washington	5	12	15	15	74	106

*Smythe Division*

	W	L	T	Pts.	GR	GA
Vancouver	17	7	2	39	90	82
Chicago	8	9	8	24	84	72
St. Louis	4	14	4	9	76	94
Winnipeg	8	13	4	20	68	105
Colorado	7	14	3	17	87	97
Edmonton	5	13	6	16	80	107

**WALTON CONFERENCE**  
*North Division*

	W	L	T	Pts.	GR	GA
Montreal	16	4	34	38	107	82
Los Angeles	12	9	5	29	114	105

## ***Burroughs Is Dealt Back to the Rangers***

# Findings

Pittsburgh	10	8	5	25	85	80
Hartford	8	8	8	24	82	79
Detroit	8	8	8	24	78	78

**Adams Division**

W	L	T	Pct.	GP	ERA
W	1	3	27	31	3.61
Boston	15	7	4	34	34
Seattle	11	6	7	29	34
Minnesota	11	7	7	29	35
Toronto	9	14	2	21	40
C. C.	9	14	2	21	40

**Thornton's Results**

N.Y. Islanders	4	Boston	3	Toronto	2	(16)	
San Jose	1	Bourne	(1)	O'Reilly	(4)	Wendell	(4)
Wichita	0	(11)					

Quebec 5, St. Louis 2 (Seward 2 (32), Roland Courlier 1 (3), Goulet 1 (6), Phares 7 (7), Satorah (10), Darrin (20))

Philadelphia 9, Los Angeles 4 (Loach 3 (22), Freeman 2 (10), Vervaeke 4 (4), Borbar (13), Goss 1 (2), Delfy 2 (2), Goss 1 (2), Sinner (23), Jensen (11), St. Laurent (21))

from Washington on Oct. 9, 1970 in an eight-player deal that sent pitcher Denny McLain to the Senators. He has been the Tigers' regular third baseman for the last 10 seasons.

In other trades, the Philadelphia Phillies traded Pete Mackanin, a utility infielder, to the Minnesota Twins for right-handed pitcher Paul Hoenes. The Baltimore Orioles obtained Len Sakata, a reserve infielder, from the Milwaukee Brewers for right-handed pitcher John Fimm, and the Cleveland Indians traded third baseman Ted Cox to the Seattle Mariners for pitchers Rafael Vasquez and Rob Pistruburo and a player to be named later.

## **The NFL Weekend**

# **Eagles, Steelers Can Clinch Titles**

La-Westington	9-2-0	489
Michigan	8-2-0	452
St. Tulane	9-2-0	386
South Carolina	8-3-0	387
Auburn	8-3-0	244
Clemson	8-5-0	222
Baylor	7-4-0	130
Temple	9-2-0	65

—Includes forfeit by Arizona State.

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CAMPBELL CONFERENCE							Pittsburgh
Patrick Division							Hartford
	W	L	T	Pts.	GR	GA	Detroit
Philadelphia	18	7	1	42	117	81	
Atlanta	16	9	3	35	87	82	Ad
NY Rangers	10	13	3	24	101	100	
NY Islanders	8	12	4	20	85	90	Buffalo
Washington	5	12	5	15	74	106	Boston
Smythe Division							Minnesota
	W	L	T	Pts.	GR	GA	Quebec
Chicago	17	7	2	39	99	82	
Los Angeles	16	8	4	34	73	94	NY Islanders 4, 10
Vancouver	8	16	4	20	76	104	H (14), Bourne (1)
Winnipeg	8	15	4	20	65	105	McRob (11)
Colorado	7	14	3	17	75	107	Quebec 5, St. Louis 1
Edmonton	5	15	2	12	80	107	St. Louis 1, (1), Fiedler (10)

WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
	W	L	T	Pts.	GR	GA
Montreal	14	7	3	31	89	114
Los Angeles	12	9	5	29	77	110

Philadelphia 9, L						
	W	L	T	Pts.	GR	GA
Lusmonen 2, NY, Va.	10	11	3	23	84	104
St. Louis 1, (1), Fiedler (10)	12	9	5	29	77	110
(23), Jessman (11), 1	10	11	3	23	84	104

**West**  
 4648 46th St. SE, Kent 87  
 7150 York 72, W. Maryland 67  
 4645 46th St. NW, Cincinnati 83  
 7150 York 72, Brundage 71  
 4645 46th St. NW, Connecticut 75  
 7150 York 72, Williams 82

**South**  
 4648 46th St. SE, Florida 71  
 4648 46th St. SE, Maryland 72  
 4648 46th St. SE, Virginia Commonwealth 83  
 4648 46th St. NW, Wilmington 70  
 4648 46th St. NW, Lincoln 106 (ret)  
 4648 46th St. NW, Lincoln Memorial 67  
 4648 46th St. NW, Lincoln 71, 68  
 4648 46th St. NW, Tech 73  
 4648 46th St. NW, Little Rock 59  
 4648 46th St. NW, Phil. Southern 82  
 4648 46th St. NW, 71

**North**  
 4648 46th St. NW, Roberts 87  
 4648 46th St. NW, Rockford 73  
 4648 46th St. NW, Springfield 45  
 4648 46th St. NW, Texas 65  
 4648 46th St. NW, Iowa 78  
 4648 46th St. NW, Charleston 50  
 4648 46th St. NW, Long Beach 72, 73  
 4648 46th St. NW, Tech 75  
 4648 46th St. NW, Southwest  
 4648 46th St. NW, Hardin 55  
 4648 46th St. NW, Ochsleith 44  
 4648 46th St. NW, Phillips Smith 74, 78  
 4648 46th St. NW, Texas Lutheran 65  
 4648 46th St. NW, Denver 61  
 4648 46th St. NW, San Diego 52, 57  
 4648 46th St. NW, Arizona 84, Osage 74  
 4648 46th St. NW, Eastern Tech 68  
 4648 46th St. NW, Rice 57  
 4648 46th St. NW, Utah 57, 73

(Continued from Back Page)

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